THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1830. NO. 19.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—4mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL.
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 23, 1830.

Receiving & Forwarding House, NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART.
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER, Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,

April 30—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES.

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, betwixt Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

August 20, 1830—1y.

150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

EXCHANGE.

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto, *per cent.*	3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton, -	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville, -	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming, -	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
June 29, 1830.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 25—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 136 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS: also, Shovels and Pokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at he corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

NEW ANNUAL FOR 1831.

THE MEMENTO, or *Lady's and Gentleman's Diary*, for 1831, embellished with four handsome engravings, and containing useful information relative to the Government of the United States, a Chronological Almanac, and ruled pages for memoranda in every day of the year.—Just received by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Nov. 12—4t *Booksellers, 95 Market street.*

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING.
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation: and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 15 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

TO LET, The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road:*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

TO FRENCH STUDENTS.—The subscribers have lately received the following French Elementary Works, which are the Standard and School Books in Philadelphia, and, for correctness of print, are superior to all others:—

Bolmar's Genders of French Nouns,
Bolmar's Telemachus,
Bolmar's Key to Telemachus,
Bolmar's Perrin's French Fables, and
Key to do. do. do.
Bolmar's French Phrases, for assisting students to acquire a knowledge of French Conversation and Pronunciation.

ALSO,

A New Pronouncing French Primer,
Recueil Choisi,
Le Traducteur Francois,
Elements of French Conversation,
Nugent's French Dictionary.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., *Booksellers,*
November 5—4t. 95 Market street.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D.

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association
NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars; for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engaged for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

Terms of the Chronicle.—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars; for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

RETAILERS of Foreign Merchandise.

BY a supplement to an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed March 1824, laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandise, &c. it becomes the duty of the City and County Treasurers to publish the names of those who take out a license, and those who do not.

List of those who have taken out a license.

Adams James jr. & Co.	Hatch Ebenezer
Alex. Hugh & Co.	Hare William
Avery Charles & Co.	Higby Henry & Co.
Avery Charles & Co.	Hains Levi
Aldrick Mrs.	Hemingray Wm.
Adams Gabriel	Hamil Rody
Andoe John	Hazlett Samuel
Anderson Jas. & Co.	Jones & Robinson
Abrahams Joseph	Irwin Robert
Anderson James	Jordon Samuel
Bakewell, Page and Bakewells	Jones & Co.
Boggs F. W.	Irwin William
Boggs George	Jackson George W.
Blasdell Aaron	Kirkwood Andrew
Brown James & Son	Kerns Edward
Brown James	Knox Robert
Breed George	Konecke Rich'd. N. Ag't
Bell Alexander C.	Kerr A. L.
Burns Barnard	Kirkpatrick Geo.
Baily Samuel & Co.	Kidd Jonathan
Broadhurst Wm.	Lappin James
Bell William & Co.	Laughlin & Anderson
Bell John	Lappier Wm. B.
Beard Peter	Lyttle Martin
Baird Robert	Leonard Patrick
Bradshaw George	Leech M. & A.
Barker William	Loomis Luke & Co.
Beggs J. P. & Co.	Mason & M'Donough
Baird Samuel & Co.	Morgan & Cotton
Brewer Charles	M'Cauly Nath'l.
Baggs Andrew	M'Donald Alex.
Beatty A. W. & Co.	M'Knight Wm. & Co.
Bauders F.	M'Clelland Hugh
Bissell & Semple	Marshall James
Birch Thomas	Mullen Mich'l
Carney John	Mullen William
Craig Charles	Miller Reuben, jr. & Co.
Church S. P.	Moore Arch'd
Connelly Patrick	Marlett Joseph
Crawford James	M'Connell Wm.
Cooper Samuel	Mitcheltree Wm. Dr.
Cassilly Peter	M'Clean James
Coulter Henry	M'Fadden Thos.
Cunningham R.	M'Clurg & Denniston
Cannan Johnston	M'Ilvane Robert
Carlisle Nathan	Morton Robert
Craig Oldham G.	M'Cully James
Cannon William	M'Callough H.
Carothers Thomas P.	Manning Barth'y
Copeland A. S. T.	M'Kibben Thos.
Dravo Francis R.	Mitchell John
Daily Wm. & Co.	M'Masters Hugh
Darlington Benj.	Morris James A.
Dalzell James	M'Fadden John
Duff William	Myers & Painter
Duff Edward	Nimick William
Dickson Thomas	O'Neil Thomas
Davis Robert	Pusey Nath. & Wm. B.
Dunlap Geo.	Pusey Wm. B.
Dunlavy Moses	Prestley Nathaniel W.
Dougherty Thomas	Parker John & J.
Darlington S. P. & Co.	Park James & Co.
Dalzell Wm.	Ronaud Francis
Dunlap Gawin	Ramsey Robert
Davis John	Russell John
Dawson George, Dr.	Robinson Samuel
Davis John D.	Reiter And'w & Geo.
Earle Henry	Readpath Robert
Ebbs William & Co.	Robinson Thomas
Estep Joseph & Co.	Seaton John
Fitzsimmons & Reed	Sawyer B. C.
Fulton James	Schweppe & Horner
Fulton Humphry	Sewell James H. A'gt.
Ferguson David	Spencer Samuel
Fleming Robert	Stafford Henry
Fairman Thomas	Semple Samuel W.
Frew Samuel	Stevenson Samuel, A'gt
Fearns Wm. W.	Shea John & Co.
Fahnestock B. A.	Shaw James
Fahnestock Samuel	Shepherd Stephen
Fleming J. R.	Sinnott Richard
Fleming Andrew	Stevenson Wm. jr.
Findley & Madeira	Smith I. R. & Co.
Gray Robert H.	Spillen Thomas
Gormly James	Stam C. jr. M'Cutchen
Galway Robert	Stewart Hamilton
Gray James	Stewart James P.
Graham James	Simpson & Smith
Gregg Oliver O.	Singleton Edward
Greer John	Tassey & Church
Grant Barnard	Troost Nathaniel
Greenawalt & Cover	Taylor James
Griffith John	Taylor Thomas
Gaylord Thomas G.	Townley John
Gorman Henry	Thompson Samuel
George A. & L.	Tiernan M. & F.
Holmes William	Thompson Samuel
Hughes Richard	Trout & Plumer
Hamilton N. & W. F.	Taylor James
Hazlett Joseph	Troost Benedict, Dr.
Hall & Smith	Thompson & Miller
Heald J. S.	Thompson & Wardlaw
Hennen John	Trevor & Breading
Harris Isaac	Voltz Chas. L.
Hoge A. H.	Way Abishai & Co.
Harris Wm. D. & Co.	Weyman & Alexander
Harvey A. H.	White George R. & Co.
Haughey Daniel	Whitten John
Holdship Henry & Son	Williams Robert
Hughes James	Watt Joseph
Hague Stephen	Wallace John & Co.
	Wetmore & Havens

Those who have not taken out a license.

Abercrombie James	Kerr Ebenezer
Alexander J.	Lilly Eliskam
Cuthbert Sturly & Co.	Mitchell John
Faris George & Co.	M'Mullen Wm.
Greer David	Park John
Hewitt John	Stoner E.

WM. GRAHAM, Jr.
Treasurer of the city of Pittsburgh.

Treasurer's Office, Nov. 16, 1830. } 3t

NEW PUBLICATIONS!

SKETCHES OF CHINA, with Illustrations from Original Drawings. By W. W. Wood.

BUSH'S LIFE OF MOHAMMED, being No. 10 of the Family Library.

THE MUSSULMAN, by R. Madden, Esq.

JOHN I KAY & Co.

Nov. 16. *Booksellers, 95 Market street.*

LIFE OF MOHAMMED.

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 10, being the Life of Mohammed, founder of the Religion of Islam, and of the Empire of the Saracens. By the Rev. George Bush, A. M.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

November 16—2

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES, *Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.*

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16—tf.

A. H. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square.)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

Poetry.

The following beautiful lines, by N. P. Willis, illustrate the most interesting engraving in the Youth's Keepsake, for 1831. We have never seen a better Juvenile annual than this volume.— *Mass. Jour. and Trib.*

TIRED OF PLAY.

Tired of play! Tired of play!
What hast thou done this live-long day?
The birds are hushed, and so is the bee,
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree,
The doves have flown to the sheltering caves.
And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves—
Twilight gathers and day is done—
How hast thou spent it, beautiful one?

Playing? But what hast thou done beside,
To tell thy mother at eventide?
What promise of morn is left unbroken?
What kind word to thy playmates spoken?
Whom hast thou pitied, and whom forgiven?
How with thy faults has duty striven?
What hast thou learned by field and hill—
By greenwood path, and by singing rill?

There will come an eve to a longer day,
That will find thee tired—but not of play!
When thou will lean as thou leanest now,
With drooping limbs and aching brow,
And wish the shadows would faster creep,
And long to go thy quiet sleep.

Well were it then if thine aching brow
Were as free from sin and shame as now—
Well for thee if thy lip could tell
A tale like this of a day spent well;
If thine open hand hath relieved distress—
If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,
And humbled thy heart with penitence—
If Nature's voices have spoken to thee
With their holy meaning eloquently—
If every creature hath won thy love,
From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,
And never a sad, low-spoken word
Hath plead with thy human heart unheard—
Then, when the night steals on as now,
It will bring relief to thine aching brow,
And with joy and peace at the thought of rest,
Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

THE MONKS OF OLD.

By the Author of Richelieu, De l'Orme, &c.

I envy them—those monks of old,—
Their books they read, and their beads they told;
To human softness dead and cold,
And all life's vanity.

They dwelt like shadows on the earth,
Free from the penalties of birth,
Nor let one feeling venture forth
But charity.

I envy them: their cloistered hearts
Knew not the bitter pang that parts
Beings that all Affection's arts
Had linked in unity.

The tomb to them was not a place
To drown the best-loved of their race,
And blot out each sweet memory's trace
In dull obscurity:

To them it was the calmest bed
That rests the aching human head,
They looked with envy on the dead,
And not with agony.

No bonds they felt, no ties they broke,
No music of the earth they woke,
When one brief moment it had spoke,
To lose it suddenly.

Peaceful they lived—peaceful they died;
And those that did their fate abide
Saw Brothers wither by their side
In all tranquillity.

They loved not, dreamed not.—for their sphere
Held not joy's visions; but the tear
Of broken hope, of anxious fear,
Was not their misery.

I envy them—those monks of old;
And when their statues I behold,
Carved in the marble, calm and cold,
How true an effigy!

I wish my heart as *calm* and still
To beams that fleet, and blasts that chill,
And pangs that pay joy's spendthrift thrill
With bitter usury.*

* This pathetic poem was written on a melancholy occasion, the author having visited an old monastic church on the Continent, to bury a beloved infant.

Miscellany.

NARRATIVE OF THE LATE STRUGGLE IN BRUSSELS.

On the evening of Wednesday the 22d, it was understood that the Prince commanding the King's forces had published a proclamation, stating his intention of entering the city of Brussels, and promising an amnesty, except to the ring-leaders of the disaffection, and to strangers. The vague terms of the exception excited no small consternation. Every man engaged in the affair of course imagined himself of sufficient importance to come within the vengeance denounced by the commander of the King's forces. Strangers in particular were incensed, and determined not to be the tame victims of the Prince's unresisted success. In consequence, they did not regard that proclamation which ordered them to retire unarmed within their dwellings. Much of the success of the revolutionists is due to the gallantry of the foreigners who, from various causes, arrived in Brussels. English, Scotch, Irish, Americans, French, (in considerable numbers) and Spaniards, all fought well: some actuated by attachment to the popular cause, others by the natural pugnacity of their characters, and many from the conviction that, implicated or not in the practices of the revolutionists, they would be equal endurers of the sufferings which it was not doubted that the Dutch, if successful, would inflict.

Had the Prince proclaimed a general amnesty, and marched at the head of his Belgian forces, and not attempted to force the Dutch soldiers into the city, I am confident he could not have been resisted. Many of the most opulent inhabitants were attached to the cause of the Crown. They felt and appreciated the commercial advantages resulting from the royal residence at Brussels; they had experienced the evils resulting from several weeks' stagnation of business; were wearied of soldiering, and desirous to compromise on any reasonable terms. A party certainly was determined to attempt to achieve a revolution at all hazards: but their efforts would have been rendered abortive (had the Prince acted more consistently) by the men of property, who had much to lose and little to gain by a revolution, and by the disinclination of the lower class of inhabitants to continue the longer endurance of the great privations they had undergone, for several of the bourgeoise soldiers were almost starving. To prove this I shall mention one fact. Two gentlemen who had been walking about the city on this evening, (Wednesday, the 22d) were taken up by the Garde Bourgeoise, and conducted to their hotel, to ascertain if they were the persons they described themselves. These gentleman requested the guard to partake of some refreshment, and the poor fellows ate like famished men, and stated that for several days they scarcely tasted bread—that their present supply had given them new vigor, and requested to be allowed to carry with them a loaf or two of bread for their comrades. Though thus evidently enduring starvation, the Garde Bourgeoise committed no excess: and I can speak from personal experience of the admirable conduct of most of the privates of that corps; not so of most of their officers.

Thus stood the matter on Wednesday evening; the Prince had an army under his command; he enjoyed popularity in the city, he was aided by famine and disorganization prevailing amongst his opponents, who were deserted by the principal part of their chiefs—the foul cravens who blenched from the helm when the wind blew the highest, but who returned when success became probable, to guide the efforts of those few who still struggled on when all was dark, gloomy, and hopeless.

Despite of all his advantages, in opposition to all human foresight, the Prince has been the defeated party. His Highness was aided by many circumstances, but he forgot that he had a formidable opponent in the excited, the indescribably excited hatred of Belgians to the Dutch, and which could only be rendered tractable by a conqueror's success, or by the conciliation of a beloved Prince. His Highness had the choice of two courses—to enter Brussels in triumph, as the vanquisher of the Belgian nation, or as the friend of the people, relying on their love, and unaided by a mercenary foreign army, as the Dutch are considered by his Belgic subjects. The Prince was indecisive: he adopted neither course, but traversed from one to the other. To pursue the first course, and to enter as a conquering Prince, he, on Thursday the 23d, required but a few resolute troops, for the disunion of his enemies and the flight of their chiefs would have left but little for disciplined men to effect. To have adopted successfully the other alternative, and to have commanded in Brussels as a Prince beloved by the people, he needed only to have granted a more precise amnesty, and have promised to enter the city with those troops alone who were Belgians by birth, and who, as events have shown, were not inclined to desert his cause till its success became more than dubious, and that of his opponents was absorbingly popular.

When in possession of Brussels, he might have conciliated all parties, for the people were weary of anarchy, and the possession of the capital by the King's forces would have crushed the hopes of the revolutionists in other places. It is difficult to say what the Prince designed: his attack on the town was just sufficient to excite hatred and inspire contempt: his soldiers must be the most atrocious cowards—their leaders the vilest of traitors, or the most unspeakable idiots.

On Thursday morning, the 23d, the Prince entered in the direction of Scaerbeck: his troops marched down the Rue Royale, and entered the Park. At seven in the morning he had encountered but little resistance, and at this period I first saw the conflict. The Place de Louvain (which lies between the gate of Scaerbeck and the Park) was at this time defended by not more than 60 or 70 undisciplined Bourgeois, with only one officer that I could distinguish. They complained bitterly that they were betrayed, and I did not imagine that above an hour would elapse before the Prince would have had full possession of the town, of which he already occupied the higher part, with the consequent means of early subduing the remainder. At this time (seven the morning) the Prince's army exhibited themselves in considerable force, (of cavalry and infantry,) taking up positions in front of the streets, which, however, they speedily retired from, sheltering themselves behind the corners of the houses, though they were resisted only by a handful of the Bourgoise and a few strangers, who fought behind the barricades, which had been thrown up very carelessly, and which were not of sufficient height or breadth to have offered any material obstacle to either foot or horse: a very indifferent hunter would have thought little of leaping these barriers. At this time there was no firing from the houses. I saw the inhabitants close their doors, and refuse to allow their houses to be used as forts for the defence of the city against the Prince's forces. The Prince, however, instead of advancing, commenced to retreat; his troops yielded up several of the barricades they possessed, and retired behind the trees of the Boulevards. Their cowardice is inconceivable to men who have not witnessed it. I saw six persons drive a company of Dutch from a barricade. Among these six were, a gallant French youth, apparently about 16 years of age, one of the bravest of the brave: a Belgian, who displayed the most adventurous valor the whole day; and two brothers, *the eldest of whom, in* 1825, *obtained the double first honor of Oxford*, and the other a member of the Jamaica Assembly. Both these brothers were wounded, the latter slightly, but the former very severely in several places, particularly by a shot, which, at a later period of the day, he received through the leg at the Palace Royal, whilst leading on the Bourgoise at the Cafe de l'Amitie, in front of the Park. He was carried from the field by his brother and an Irish gentleman to the next hospital; some of the vagabonds, who were in the rear, endeavoring to rob him.—He was afterwards removed from the hospital to his hotel by the Bourgeoise, and almost stifled with caresses. Several ladies of Brussels have continued to visit him during the procrastinated cure of his wounds, expressing their gratitude to him for having come express from Paris to defend them, when many of the leaders of the people had deserted them. General Van Halen called on him to express his high approval of his conduct and that of his brother, which last had been his companion in his nocturnal expedition to surprise the enemy in the Park, and who was introduced by the General to the Provisionary Government as one of two brothers who had eminently served the cause of the people, and well deserved that medals should be awarded them.

But these acts of bravery were at this period of the first day almost solitary, and a general depression lowered over the city. About 9 o'clock an aid-de-camp of the Prince, and as I understood a Count, but whose precise title I do not remember, appeared on horseback at a corner of a street near the Place Louvain. He waved a white handkerchief, and called on the Bourgeoise to advance to him. They did so, principally the six individuals before mentioned, who were in advance. While the aid-de-camp was stating the message he had received, a rabble broke in and dragged him off his horse. At first I considered they were showing their gratification at his arrival, but I discovered they intended to treat him as a prisoner, and to insult him. *The gentlemen before mentioned (Messrs. Beaumont,)* and several of the Bourgeoise, defended him at their own imminent hazard; they dragged off his epaulets, and tore away his cockade; still the gallant man, as he was carried through the streets, manifested no particle of fear; his cheek was unblenched, and no sign of dread came over him; occasionally his fine aristocratic face was lightened by a smile of scorn he cast on his base assailants. All that the really brave men could do to defend him, was done at their own imminent peril. He was guarded to a barracks, and it was stated he would be considered as a prisoner, in retaliation of a similar detention of one of the delegates from Brussels. It is due to the Bourgeoise soldiers to say, that they in no way participated in the infliction of the insults this brave man received; it was the skulking cowards who assailed him, and one of them attempted to assail him with a dagger, which was wrenched out of his hand *by one of the Messrs. Beaumont and a Bourgeoise.*"—A most intolerable coward boasted he had made the aid-de-camp a prisoner. As well might *Isaac of York* have boasted of making *Ivanhoe* a captive to his spear, or *Wamba*, the witless, that he had vanquished *King Richard* with his shield of brawn. The Courier des Pays-Bas contains a dispute between two other persons, who also each claim to have made an officer of rank prisoner. If they allude to the aid-de-camp I am referring to, they have both an equal right to the honor of his capture. The truth is, he came with a flag of truce, and was detained in reprisal; and, as far as I know, justly detained; for I have seen the Prince's troops more than once fire on the white flag of the Bourgeoise.

The detention of the aid-de-camp gave vigor to the Prince's opponents, for a report was speedily propagated that the Dutch had been beaten, and the aid-de-camp of the Prince, "and several officers," made prisoners. Then forth came the coward and the dubious man. The revolutionary party understood well the value of such rumors. Immediately after the event of the Prince's aid-de-camp coming in, a considerable number of volunteers came forward, and proceeded with them to the Place Royale, which lies on the opposite side of the Park to the Louvain, from which last the Dutch had been beaten, or rather had most shamefully run away from absolute fright. Indeed, the face of a Dutchman was scarcely discernible during the whole period of the extraordinary conflicts. At the Place Royale, two young Irishmen, resident in Brussels, (whose names I do not mention for obvious reasons) distinguished themselves right valiantly, and made repeated attempts to induce the Bourgeoise to resort to the bayonet; but I never saw this course adopted.

The first day of the conflict many of the townsmen were killed and wounded, because there was no discipline, and no small portion of the rabble was intoxicated.

The succeeding day there was some confidence, and the Provisionary Government published a proclamation without any signatures. In the night an expedition was organized to surprise the soldiers in the Park. I saw the Bourgeoise at midnight assembled in the Hotel de Ville; but they had no stomach for the fight, and many declared they would not go to the butchery. The expedition did not succeed: whether rendered abortive by treason or cowardice, I know not. On Saturday all was gloom: it was understood that the city was to be surrendered. The lower class of the citizens were in great distress from hunger, and I saw many instances of armed Bourgeoise asking bread from the inhabitants, but they demanded nothing else.

On Sunday, the 26th, there was a continued firing from the Bourgeoise in the Park, but the Dutch being sheltered by a deep hollow, in which they were lying hid, could not have sustained much loss: the trees were the greatest sufferers. Had many of the Dutch fallen, numbers would have remained on the field, or large graves must have appeared, or numerous wagons would have been seen conveying off the slain. None of these circumstances took place, therefore but few must have been killed. On Monday, the 27th, when the Park was evacuated, I did not see so much as twelve bodies: there might have been more, but I speak of what I saw, and I walked through the whole Park but there was an immense assemblage of empty bottles, from which the spirit had departed, but certainly not entered the hearts of the Dutchmen, for even their proverbial Dutch courage did not avail them. How the Dutch came to quit the Park, I do not know, as I did not see them decamp, but my opinion is that they "summoned up a coward mind, and ran away." The cowardice of the Dutch is, I fear, unbelievable, excepting by eye witness. I who saw the wonder can hardly imagine it possible.

During all the period of the four days, the Dutch threw occasional bombs, rockets, and red-hot shot into the city; they destroyed one or two houses, and excited the hatred and contempt of all classes. These soldiers of Holland kept themselves out of the way of danger, but made a most vigorous attack upon the dram-bottles, as the untenanted bottles of the numerous slain I found at their quarters amply evinced. The homely apothegm says, that Dutchmen require their courage to be excited; but nought excited that of the Dutch at Brussels. Oxen and wain ropes may drag them to the combat, but native courage never: they resist even the charms of their bottles. "A plague of all cowards."

P. S. I made every inquiry relative to the charge of rape made against the Dutch, and I have no reason to believe it founded in fact. An English gentleman whom they had visited stated to me that they only ravished a few silver spoons, &c.

*This gentleman is Mr. Arthur Q. Beaumont, a born citizen of New York, mentioned in the Courier des Pays Bas, as one of the brothers, (Americans,) who had come from Paris for the express purpose of fighting for the freedom of Brussels against regal usurpation.—*Truth Teller.*

TRIAL OF JOSEPH J. KNAPP.

Salem, Nov. 12—At the opening of the Court on Wednesday morning, Judge Putnam delivered the opinion of the Court, in regard to the admission of counsel to aid the officers of the government.—He stated that the court considered it as a matter discretionary with them—that the present case was understood to be in certain respects connected with the former case—that assistant counsel then had been admitted—that preparation had been made to proceed with the same aid in the present case—and that upon these grounds the counsel would be admitted; though the reasons given they regarded as applicable only to this particular case, and were not to be considered as establishing any rule for other and subsequent cases.

Mr. Webster then proceeded to argue the point of admitting the confession made by Joseph J. Knapp to Mr. Colman in writing, as evidence against the prisoner. In the whole course of the trial Mr. Webster has never appeared with greater force of reasoning or more aptness of illustration.

Mr. Dexter replied with considerable acumen and power, maintaining particularly that, as the first oral disclosures of Joseph Knapp were made under a promise of obtaining impunity for him, if practicable, so the written confessions given after such promise had been secured, were to be considered as standing on the same basis.

The Court wished for time to make up their judgment on the point.

At the opening of the Court on Thursday morning, a learned and able opinion of the Judges, in writing, was delivered by Judge Putnam on this question, which it seemed to be agreed by the Counsel was the first time it had arisen in any of the United States:

Whether the confessions of an accomplice, made in consequence of a promise from the Attorney General to admit the accomplice as a witness for the Government on the application of the accomplice, can by law be admitted as evidence against the accomplice himself, after he shall have refused to testify on the trial of those whom he had accused?

The Court, in their opinion on this question, discussed the general principles of evidence and numerous cases in English law bearing on the question. They considered it fully proved in the present case that the prisoner had no other inducement operating on his mind to make the written confession offered in evidence than the promise of the Attorney General, that if he chose to disclose fully all he knew as to the murder, and would ingenuously testify all his knowledge at the trial of his accomplices, such confessions should not be evidence against himself: and the Court decided that the prisoner, having thus been made sure of his own safety, did not make the confessions under the influence of hope or fear, and that his mind was left free and unbiassed, and that he had no temptation to swerve from the truth, and that the government could give in evidence the confessions of J. J. Knapp, Jr. on his trial, in the same manner as the voluntary confessions of other accused persons are usually given in evidence, their weight and credibility to be judged of by the Jury.

The opinion was listened to with profound attention by the members of the Bar and a crowded auditory. The written confessions were then read to the Jury by the Attorney General.

FIRST CONFESSION.

As early as some time last February, the defendant, Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr. told his brother, John Francis Knapp, that he wished the old gentleman, (meaning Captain White,) was dead.—Frank asked him why? He answered, because the old gentleman had made a will, bestowing the bulk of his property upon Mr. Stephen White, who had been the means of injuring defendant and other members of the family in the estimation of Captain White. Told Frank in joke, that the old gentleman had often said that he wished to go off like a flash. Various modes of taking his life were considered; whether it should be done while he was upon the road to his farm, or in his house. Frank said, he had not spunk enough to kill the old man, but he knew who would. Said he meant Richard Jr. and George Crowninshield. He undertook, accordingly, to negotiate with them on the subject. When he saw them, George said he would not go to the house to commit the murder, but would meet him any where out of doors. Richard said he would go any where, if George would back him.

Richard and Frank afterwards had three meetings in Salem; once by the Universalist Meeting-house, once in Southfields, and once at the Salem Theatre.

At these meetings, Frank told Richard what defendant had said. Defendant and Frank had one meeting with Dick, near the centre of Salem common. Defendant told Richard, that he had that day taken Capt. White's will from the iron chest in his chamber. Also told him what he would give him for committing the murder, which was the same as Frank had told him, viz: one thousand dollars.

Richard showed the *tools*, with which he meant to perform the deed; they were examined by defendant. One was a club, about two feet long, turned, and having beads turned towards the handle, to prevent slipping in the hand; it was very heavy, and he supposed it to be loaded. The dirk was about five inches long, with an ivory handle, the blade was flat and sharp at both edges. Richard turned the club himself, at his workshop; don't know who owned the dagger. This was on Friday, the second of April, and defendant asked Dick if he was going to kill the old man that night. He answered no, and said he could not do it that night, because he was alone, and George would not back him. He would meet Frank at any time. Defendant went home to Wenham on that same evening, after the interview, carrying Capt. White's will in the chaise box, where he kept it, covered up with hay, till the day after the murder, when he took it out, and burned it.—The next Sunday he came in town, and went to meeting all day.

On Sunday (April 4.) Frank met Richard at the bottom of the common, and informed him that Captain White was going to take tea at the house of Mrs. Stone, a family connexion, in Chesnut street, that afternoon. Richard said he would dirk him that night, in Chesnut street, on his return, if he did not return before dark. It so happened, however, that he did return home before dark, and so the design was frustrated. J. J. Knapp, Jr. then returned to Wenham before dark.

Frank went up to Wenham on Tuesday—Mrs. Beckford (Capt. White's niece and housekeeper,) was there attending a daughter who was sick.—Defendant told Frank he had better inform Richard of this. J. J. K. had himself previously unscrewed and unbarred the window shutter, so that the assassin might obtain easy access. Frank accordingly left the farm for the purpose of finding Dick, and on coming away said he guessed the old gentleman would go that night.

Next morning, Benj. White, Captain W's manservant, came up and told us Captain White had been murdered. In the afternoon, Frank came and asked if we had heard the news; we answered yes. He afterwards in private related the particulars of the murder. He met Richard in Brown street, behind Captain White's garden, about 10 o'clock. After the lights were extinguished, Richard went round through the street and entered the yard of Capt. W. in front, went round the house to the back window, which Joe had left unfastened, entered the house alone, passed up the stair case, opened the door of the chamber where Captain White slept, approached his bedside, and with his club gave him a blow on the head; then turning down the clothes, and lifting up his arm, gave him the stabs in his side. He then made his escape from the house, and in Brown street again met Frank. Before Richard went in, he told Frank if there was any money in the chamber he would get it. When he came out Frank asked him if he had found it. He said no, but he had fixed him. They then separated, and Frank went home.

Prisoner came down to Salem, after the murder, and staid a fortnight. Meanwhile Frank had seen the assassin, who informed him that somebody else must certainly have gone in after he left the house, and given some additional stabs to the body, as he had only inflicted four. After defendant returned to Wenham, about a fortnight from the murder, Richard rode up with Frank to the farm, staid a little while, and defendant paid him one hundred five franc pieces, which Captain Joseph Dewing had lately brought home for him from Guadaloupe. Richard detailed the circumstances of the murder, agreeing with Frank's statement. Said he was pretty short of cash, and should want more money soon. Said it was a pity defendant had got the wrong will; if he had known that fact in season, he would not have left the house without the right one. Said he had hidden the club with which he killed him under the steps of the Howard street meeting-house. Prisoner told Frank where the club was, and sent him to get and destroy it, but he said he could not find it.

The confession goes on to state that prisoner was the writer of two anonymous letters, one addressed to Hon. Gideon Barstow, as Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance, the other to Hon. Stephen White, copies of which will be found below. These letters William H. Allen put into the office, knowing nothing of their contents. Defendant knows nothing of Selman, in connexion with this murder—nothing about Palmer or Carr.

This confession is in the hand writing of Mr. Colman, and signed at the bottom of every page, by Joseph Jenkins Knapp, Jr. with a solemn declaration at the end, that it is done without compulsion, solicitation, or bribe, with no other promises from Mr. Colman or others, than the government pledge. He declares that no other proposition was made by said Colman, and promises that if any thing is omitted in this confession, he will truly and freely answer every question that may be addressed to him.

A subsequent confession, written at the jail, in the presence of the prisoner, and signed by him, was then read. It was made on the 31st of May, two days after the other, and was in reply to questions addressed him.

SECOND CONFESSION.

One afternoon in January, when he was visiting at the house of Capt. White, he went up into his chamber, opened the iron chest, where he knew it was kept, and took out the will. He found that but $16,000 was there bequeathed to his mother-in-law, (Captain White's niece) and observed names of witnesses, &c. After examing the will he replaced it as nearly as possible in its former condition. It was about a fortnight after this, that he bought some Prussic Acid and Unguentum, because his brother-in-law had told him they were good to kill canker worms. He had no other intention in purchasing them, and they never were used at all. Richard Crowninshield, Jr. said that when he went into the house to commit the murder, he carried no light with him. The plank by which he climbed into the back window, he found in the yard. He was not more than ten minutes in the house, and left it at half past ten o'clock. Nothing occurred there to alarm him, or hasten his departure. He was alone. Next morning he melted his dirk at the factory in Danvers. He said Capt. White never moved after the first blow was struck. To assure himself that no life remained in him, he felt his pulse before he left him. Richard carried the dirk in his bosom, the club in his sleeve.

Defendant never visited the gambling house in South Salem, and does not believe Frank ever did. Defendant took the key from the chamber door of the victim, and hid it under the sofa covering, that the door might not be fastened. Nothwithstanding all that had passed, defendant hardly expected the murder would take place.

The first proposition was made to George Crowninshield. George said he wouldn't mind stabbing the old man on the road to his farm, or in the street, but he would not do it in his house. When defendant went upon the common to meet Dick, they waited half an hour for him before he came. Never had but one interview with Dick after the murder. An appointment was made to commit the murder on Sunday, the 3d of April, in the street. Defendant has had communications with both Richard and George, since he has been in prison, about the murder. Correspondence was carried on through a crevice in the ceiling. They were anxious to know about Palmer; whether he was going to confess, &c. Both thought it would be likely to go hard if he did. George said, that at the time of the murder, he had had Palmer concealed a week in his room, hiding from justice, in consequence of some difficulty about counterfeiting or uttering base coin. Frank several times attempted to dissuade the prisoner from engaging in this crime; he represented that it was attended with great danger, and that the prisoner looked only on the bright side of the project; but Joe answered, that he had weighed the consequences well.

After the reading of this confession, the letters alluded to in the former were about to be read, when Messrs. Dexter and Gardiner objected to their introduction, because William Allen was not present to identify them as the same which he put into the post office, and consequently the government did not produce the best evidence the cause admitted.

The Court decided to admit the letters, which were as follows:

May 13, 1830.

Gentlemen of the Committee of Vigilance:

Hearing that you have taken up four young men on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. White, I think it high time to inform you that Stephen White came to me one night and told me if I would remove the old gentleman, he would give me five thousand dollars; he said he was afraid he would alter his will if he lived any longer. I told him I would do it, but I was afeard to go into the house, so he said he'd go with me, that he would try to get into the house in the evening and open the window, would then go home and go to bed, and meet me again about 11. I found him, and we both went into his chamber. I struck him on the head with a heavy piece of lead, and then stabbed him with a dirk; he made the finishing stroke with another. He promised to send me the money next evening, and has not sent it yet, which is the reason that I mention this. Yours, &c. GRANT.

[This letter was directed on the outside to the "Hon. Gideon Barstow, Salem," and put into the Post Office on Sunday evening, May 16th, 1830.]

"*Lynn, May* 12, 1830.

Mr. White will send the $5000 or a part of it before to-morrow night, or suffer the painful consequences. N. CLAXTON 4th."

[This letter was directed on the outside to the "Hon. Stephen White, Salem, Mass." and put into the Post Office in Salem, on Sunday evening, May 16th.]

Mr. Colman was then called upon to identify the club, which he had found under the steps of the Howard street Church, on the 29th of May, at 1 o'clock, in company with Hon. Gideon Barstow, and Stephen C. Philips.

After the reading, the Rev. Mr. Colman and Gideon Barstow, were examined as to the circumstances under which the confessions were made and written. The Attorney General then stated that the testimony on the part of the prosecution was closed.

The Counsel for the prisoner then stated that the admission of the confessions in evidence, and the import and the hearing of the disclosures in it, then for the first time presented to their consideration, gave the case a new aspect, and they therefore requested an adjournment, till they should have time to advise. The Court replied that, pressed as they were for time, they could not grant the request.

Mr. Gardiner then opened the prisoner's defence, and in an argument of distinguished ability and force explained the grounds of defence and the principles of a law on which it rested. The chief ground of defence seems to be, that Frank was not guilty as principal, and of course that no accessory can yet be put on trial.

Mr. Gardiner concluded in the afternoon, when several witnesses were examined on the part of the defendant, to prove the circumstances under which John Francis Knapp was in Brown street on the night of the murder. Mr. Dexter then concluded the defence, in an argument of great power and eloquence.

NOVEL CASE.

At a recent term of the Court of Common Pleas at Newport, R. I. in the trial of a cause between parties, one of whom was a mason and the other not, a juror was challenged and rejected because he was a free-mason. The case is a novel one, at least in this part of the country, and is reported in the Newport Mercury of Saturday last.

"In case, Benj. Chase *vs* J. C. Borden, which was an action of assumpsit for the recovery of money due on book account, an exception was taken to Mr. Bateman Munro, one of the drawn jurors, as not qualified to sit as a trier in this cause. The ground of the objection was, that Mr. J. C. Borden, the defendant, was a member of a Masonic Lodge in the state of Massachusetts, and that the Juror objected to was a mason, and therefore disqualified by his masonic obligations to decide impartially between the parties at the bar, one of whom only was connected with the Masons. Several witnesses were sworn and examined as to the nature of these oaths, particularly how far they are reported with accuracy in an anti-masonic publication, called "Light on Masonry." The question was then argued with earnestness and ability, and the importance of the decision very fully depicted by Messrs Pearce and Turner for the objector, and Hazard and Cranston in reply to it. After adjourning to deliberate, the Court decided, we understand, that the objection should be sustained, and the Juror withdrawn. One of the Judges remarking, in a subsequent stage of the proceedings, that the juror was taken off not because he was a mason, but on account of the nature of the obligations which were in evidence before the Court, and which were considered to conflict with the oath of the juror, as imposed upon him here."

Sale of a Wife.—On Wednesday last, Isaac Horsfield, of Worrall, who had lived for some time at Wadsfield, offered his wife, a good-looking young woman about 22 years of age, for sale in our market-place. About four years ago Horsfield was married to this woman, who has a wooden leg, but they only lived together six months. Since that time a man named Henry Bottomley resolved on marrying her, and came to this town (Sheffield) on Wednesday last, about 9 o'clock, for the purpose of leading her to the altar. However, the husband came to Mr. Marchington's, the White Swan in West-bar, where the party put up, and to prevent her ever having any claim on him, as he thought, agreed to sell her to Bottomley, for one shilling. A halter was immediately purchased—she was taken to the market-place a little before 12 o'clock, and delivered to Bottomley in the halter. The party afterwards went to the White Swan, a fiddle was procured, and dancing kept up for some hours.—*Sheffield Iris.*

The Breakfast of Eight Francs.—Napoleon was in the habit of amusing himself in walking about Paris, *incog.* accompanied only by Marshal Duroc, both dressed in blue riding coats, without any sort of decoration. Some curious adventure generally took place. One day they took a long round, and the Emperor being hungry, went into a coffee house at the corner of the Boulevard, and ordered some cutlets and an omelet, which was his favorite repast. When they had finished, Duroc, found that he had forgot his purse, which created much embarrassment. The waiter guessing the motive told them it made no difference, they might pay when they passed again. His mistress was much incensed at him for attempting to give credit to persons whom he did not know, exclaiming, "I shall loose eight francs." "No madam," replied the waiter, "I shall pay you their bill, as I am sure they are honest people." His mistress took eight francs. On seeing which the Marshal took out his watch, and offering it to the waiter, said, "My friend keep this in pledge for what you have advanced, and I thank you also for the good opinion you have formed of us." The waiter, however, declined to take the watch, and the two ramblers departed. Several days passed away, and the waiter heard nothing of his friends, and his mistress was continually bantering him for his folly. Five days after the Emperor sent a valet to the coffee house, who called for the waiter, and said, "here are twenty-five Napoleons, which the Emperor has sent you, and has desired me to thank you for him, for having become his security, and paid for his breakfast."

The following anti-Lunarian rescript was publicly and in due form announced by the bellman, through the different streets of Armagh, on the evening of Thursday, the 2d inst:—"The inhabitants of Armagh are requested to take notice, that, *in consequence of the uncertainty of the weather*, the eclipse of the Moon, which was to have taken place this evening, is *postponed* by order until the full moon in October, of which due notice will be given!"—*Dublin Journal.*

Smyndrides, of Sabyris, a Greek dandy, of the olden time, could not sleep because of a rose leaf doubled under him, as he lay on his couch, and complained that the sight of a laborer, making great exertions, gave him the stomach ache.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*	gen ½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan,* 85 & upw	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	2	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk.	do. 2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phoenix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at George'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phoenix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

Briceland's Cross Roads.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Briceland's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND.

November 19, 1830—w6m*

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—3mo.

THE MISSES ROSS'

BOARDING SCHOOL,

HARRISBURGH, Pa.

YOUNG Ladies at this Seminary will be boarded, and instructed in all the branches of an English education, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, use of the Globes and Maps, Grammer, Composition, History, Mythology, various branches of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. &c., with particular attention to useful and ornamental Needle work, at $31 25 per quarter

Music, per quar.	$10,00	Dancing, per q.	$5,00
Drawing,	5,00	Day Boarders,	10,00
French,	5,00	Day Scholars,	5,00

Stationary at the Bookstore prices.

Payment for Boarding, quarterly in advance.—Vacation of four weeks in August, not charged.—Harrisburgh Nov. 8, 1830.—3t.

50 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses.
40 " do. Sugar.
75 " Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel.
45 " good quality com. Whiskey.
15 " Rectified do.
98 " Old Peach Brandy.
150 " Dried Peaches.
50 " Superfine Flour.
1 " No. 2 Castor Oil.
10 hhds. Kentucky Leaf Tobacco.
40 boxes do. Manufactured do.
60 kegs do. do. do.
9 sacks Hops.
4000 lbs. Binder's Boards.
200 Reams Crown Straw Paper.
6 tons Pig Lead.

Also—A General Assortment of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles. For sale by JOHN D. DAVIS,

Nov. 9, 1830.—3tw. No. 45 Market street.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Wat

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23.

Our rivers are now rising, and, from the quantity of rain which has fallen within the last thirty-six hours, we confidently predict a very handsome rise of water, within four or five days. Western merchants, now in Philadelphia, may, we think, rely upon steam boat navigation from this place during the first two weeks of the next month.—We venture to give this assurance, because we are aware of the anxiety which is generally felt upon this subject, by gentlemen who have a long journey westward before them.

Mr. Baird, who took the census of our West Ward, has been much hurt by our remarks upon that subject. We do think that, upon taking the whole of our reasoning upon this matter together, there is nothing like an insinuation against the correctness of his enumeration. But as we certainly had no intention, and have now no desire to hurt his feelings, we will state that what we meant to say was, that the population of that ward had fallen far short of public expectation. From a conversation with Mr. Baird, we are now satisfied that the census was correctly taken by him, and that the population exceeds very little, if at all, his return. This explanation is made without his knowledge or request.

At an Election held on the 15th instant, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the ensuing year:—

JOHN M'DONALD,
PETER MOWRY,
JAMES BROWN,
LEWIS HUTCHINSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
HUGH DAVIS,
NATHANIEL HOLMES,
JOHN GRAHAM,
JAMES ROSS, Jr.
WILLIAM H. DENNY,
ROBERT STEWART,
WILLIAM DAILY,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

And on Monday, the 22d instant, John M'Donald, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

THE CROSS-CUT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA TO THE OHIO CANAL.—We are gratified to perceive that our remarks upon this subject, and the extracts which we made from the Massillon Gazette, Cleaveland Herald, and Rochester Daily Advertiser, have attracted considerable attention in Philadelphia. Several of the papers in that city have noticed this matter, and appear disposed to give the subject due consideration.

In our paper of the 12th inst. we stated that the completion of the Welland Canal had greatly simplified the consideration of this question, and made it as plain as a mathematical demonstration, that, if Philadelphia wished to secure any portion of the trade of the Ohio Canal, she must seize it before it is afloat on Lake Erie. The following is our reasoning:—Transportation on the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Lake or Allegheny River to Philadelphia, must be considerably higher than for the same distance on the New York Canal, because water is less abundant and the lockage greater.—Again, transportation from Cleaveland to Syracuse, by the way of the New York Canal, is 25 cents per hundred weight (later accounts say 30 cents) higher than by the way of the Welland Canal and Oswego. Surely, then, the difference between charges by the way of the Pennsylvania Canal and the Welland Canal will be still greater.—If, then, produce is once afloat upon Lake Erie, is it reasonable to suppose that it will be landed at Erie, to be transported by the *most* expensive, rather than at Buffalo, to go by the *less* expensive route, or than at Oswego, by the *least* expensive route, the Welland Canal?

The letter of Mr. Kelly, in our paper to-day, will give to our readers some idea of the importance of the trade of this great artificial river of the interior of Ohio. In this letter, dated *Cleaveland, Sept. 20th*, 1830, he says:

"Abont 100,000 bushels of wheat, and 23,000 barrels of flour, have *already* arrived here. A large amount is now lying in the warehouses, at different places on the canal, waiting for boats to transport it. Whiskey, pork, oil, ashes, butter, cheese, lard, and *coal*, also form considerable articles of transportation from the interior."

Again, he says,—"It is probable that the whole amount of wheat transported on our canal this year will reach nearly 200,000 bushels; flour, 25 or 30,000 barrels; transported westward, about 25,000 barrels of salt, and 1500 tons of merchandise."

Surely to secure this amount of trade is worthy of an effort. When, however, we recollect that this is a statement of the trade when this canal is only half finished, what may we not expect when the whole route is completed.—Mr. Kelly says that the canal will be extended to Columbus and Circleville in June next, and to the Ohio river in one year after.—The whole extent of this canal passes through the very finest parts of the State of Ohio—through a country equal to any of the same extent in the world. The census now taking will show a very great increase of the population of every county through which this canal passes.

So great is the facility of transportation from the interior of Ohio to the State of New York, that wheat now commands a higher price at Massillon, one hundred miles west of Pittsburgh, than at the salt-works, fifty or sixty miles east of it.

For the Gazette.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' TURNPIKE.

By an article in the last Mercury, I was pleased to see public attention called to the subject of this road. From the peculiar locality of Pittsburgh, there are but two points of egress from it to the eastward—one by the flat binding on the Allegheny, where runs the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, and the other by the little valley formed by Boyd's and Grant's Hills. Through this valley there is at present a county road, extending from the city, by Chadwick's, to East Liberty; but owing to its general bad state, traveling is confined almost entirely to the turnpike. It is therefore intended to substitute for the old road, a substantial and permanent turnpike, to commence at the city line at Ross street, and to intersect the Greensburgh road at or near M'Clintock's—distance about 4½ miles. The facilities that present themselves for the purpose are very great, and the expenditure will be extremely limited. Materials can be had at all points within half a mile, and there is no place where the elevation or depression will exceed 1½ or at most 2 degrees, and this only for a short distance—thereby gaining for this road a decided preference over the Greensburgh turnpike, which has a difficult rise (Foster's Hill) of three quarters of a mile in length, and an elevation of 4 or 5 degrees. By actual measurement, too, the new road will be nearly a mile shorter between the points than the turnpike.

It would be interesting to show, (and I intend to do so in a few days,) the number of wagons and other vehicles, &c. which annually pass through the turnpike gate in the Northern Liberties; and from this it may be easily inferred what an astonishing effect a division of this great current of trade and travel would have upon a certain portion of our city, if made to pass that way by the contemplated road. Let the citizens of Scotch Hill, or that part of the town lying south and east of Fourth and Smithfield streets, compare the value of their property, their business, and their improvement, with those of our fellow citizens residing in Penn and Liberty streets, and adjacent to the turnpike, and a second of time will suffice to show them that the difference is far from being on their side, and that the advantage enjoyed by the Penn and Liberty street people is not merely fortuitous, or occasioned by the general prosperity, but solely by their being in the great thoroughfare of bustle and business. As we remarked before, in regard to the roads, there are but two points where Pittsburgh can advantageously and conveniently extend her improvements. One has advanced rapidly, and will continue to do so, by the force of enterprize and the benefit of the great eastern road—the other, by the Farmers' and Mechanics' turnpike, must and will enter into a successful competition, when liberality and public spirit shall open, as I think, a more inviting and no less substantial channel of communication.

A book, I understand, has been opened for subscription of stock, and a sufficient number of shares has been subscribed to obtain the charter.

Z.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—From the accounts which we have of the astonishing success of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad, it is obvious, that the whole process of inland transportation is to be changed. In an earlier period, bad roads in England, even in places of the most frequent intercourse, were all that the eye could see. These underwent frequent repairs, and in a certain season of the year, people could always speak of the cheapness of conveyance. The exchange of commodities, however, increased so rapidly, that their transportation by the best roads became extremely oppressive. Canals, under the impulse given to enterprize by the wants of the community, were opened, and for years the human mind felt the rest of contentment in their successful operations. Than water transportation, no method could be imagined more cheap, till the discovery of the power of steam to impel, by land or water, locomotive engines. It is steam which is revolutionizing the business and intercouse of the civilized world.

It is possible that our Pennsylvania canal will ere long be exchanged for a railroad. The manufacturers of Manchester and the merchants of Liverpool had the very best of canals; but, under the pressure of their business, they became wearied of their operation: and we see the evidence of their successful relief in the universal joy of the people, and of the most intelligent and scientific men of the nation.

Were no railroads to be made in a line of competition with our canal, we might long content ourselves with its operations. But the news from England will give a spring to the noble enterprize of Maryland, and, before long, it may be imitated from other points on the seaboard, in a way towards the western states. If the superiority of railroads be as superlatively great as their present reputation proclaims them to be—a matter of which there can be no doubt—our canal will, after the completion of even the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, be left as little more than a fine feature of patriotic enterprise.—yet, sir, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, I am delighted with the change which the manner of the transportation of men and things is about to undergo. In a canal we might, in the spring season, obtain two or three weeks start of New York; but our advantages by a railroad are incomparably superior to those of any other competitor. Before long, coal must be the principal material to supply, at a cheap rate, all establishments which consume much fuel, whether they be moving or stationary. Those states on the north and south of us are not as yet known to be favored with any mines of coal convenient to encourage manufactures, or any operations that are expensive in the matter of fuel.—Every year will make our inexhaustible mines of coal, by new methods of conveyance, cheaper, and their wood will soon become very expensive, and will ultimately refuse them any aid at all. The Lehigh, the Susquehanna, and the Conemaugh, have fields of this mineral, which nature seems to have laid up to give to Pennsylvania, amid the successive improvements of mankind, the honor of continuing the golden keystone which is to join our eastern to our western states.

Our canal is an excellent preparation for a railroad. The levels are all made, and what is still more, the water has been, and for some time to come will be, covering the bed of the canal—a thing absolutely necessary to give permanent solidity to all those portions of the railway that might be laid on made or traveled earth. A Pennsylvania railway can soon be completed at any time hereafter; and were it soon to be commenced, it could be finished before any other that comes in competition with it. Pennsylvania excels not more in the means of carrying on manufactures, than she does in those for facilitating every kind of transportation. Every new discovery in the arts shows the richness of the products of nature in our highly favored state.

R.

For the Gazette.

While the burst of enthusiasm and of patriotic joy, from the Capitoline hill of the beautiful city of Richmond, has been spontaneously hailed, and successively re-echoed by our fellow citizens of the sister cities of Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and Savannah; and the glorious triumph of national liberty in that of the heroic inhabitants of Paris, and of beautiful France, over the misrule and tyranny of men, who, in the language of the immortal Jefferson, deemed themselves "ready booted and spurred to ride upon the backs of the people to power," &c. has been enthusiastically celebrated with national pomp and civic procession: Pittsburgh, "the Birmingham of America," has plodded on her busy way. Neither the bustle of her trade, nor the din of her workshops, has been for a moment suspended—nor have the trumpet's clangor, or the national, soul-stirring notes of the drum, been heard to break in upon the dull monotonous hum of the city, and to lighten up the coal darkened countenances of its merchants and its artisans, with the radiant smile of joy and gladness, while summoning to arms her Legion of *National Guards*, and awakening in their manly bosoms that military ardor and patriotic spirit, to the cherishing of which these piping times of peace are so unfavorable, and to which, therefore, all historical experience tells us we should lose no opportunity of keeping alive. Far, far from us, indeed, be the evil time when the yeomanry of our land shall find it necessary to be in arms against the misrule and oppression of our rulers; but when the glorious disfranchisement of a people to whom, under their monarchical government, we were so much indebted for our own release from colonial vassalage, and who then imbibed from the example of our forefathers of sacred memory, that spark of liberty which, after at once kindling into a conflagration of such bright and stupendous promise to mankind, and of terror to kingly despots, seemed forever extinguished beneath the bloody and tempestuous wars of the revolution of '98, succeeded as their fearful ebullitions were by the iron sway of that master spirit who was alone able to allay them, but in reality to rise again, in renovated splendor and invincible power, "as a giant to run his course," in the unparalleled revolution of 1830.

When an event of this mighty import to the liberties of the world is viewed without a single public demonstration of rejoicing, by so large a population, it is to be feared that something is wrong in the body politic. In the enjoyment of our own inestimable rights and privileges, we have become supine, selfish; and while our country, in its illustrious and unrivalled governmental institutions, is set up on high as a beacon to direct the nations in their onward march towards those equal rights, "to which nature and nature's God entitle them," do we behold so flourishing and rapidly increasing a community, having already so much weight in the national scale, and, from its situation and other natural advantages, likely to have it incalculably augmented, so wrapped up in their manufactories, their ware-houses, and shops,—so engaged by the desire and pursuit of wealth, or so split up into rival and contending political parties,—so busy in reviling and proscribing their fellow citizens for honest differences of opinion, as to have no sympathy with our fellow beings of another nation and another hemisphere, none with that gallant and chivalric people, who, "our own Lafayette pointing the way," flew to our rescue from unholy domination;—when we witness their heroic resistance of oppression,—their triumphant vindication of those imperishable principles, consecrated by the blood of our sires, upon which, as upon adamant, are immoveably based, provided we maintain the motto of our national escutcheon, "*E Pluribus Unum*,' the free institutions under whose benign operation we enjoy our present prosperity, and the bright promise of the future.

What, too, has been the manner of celebrating, for a few years past, in this city, that National Jubilee, which, in the glowing words of the illustrious Adams, the elder, of the 5th July, 1776, is "The Great Anniversary Festival" of our country, which "ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God;" which "ought to be solemnized with pomps, shows, games, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of the continent to the other, from this time forever!" Have we all, on that day, as the countrymen of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, &c. been so warmed by the holy flame of patriotism, as to be elevated above the distinctions of party and of caste, and to unite as a man in a public spirited and harmonious solemnization of the great festival of our country's deliverance,—of the epoch when she assumed, of right, her proud station among the nations?—Alas! is it not true that the Shibboleths of party have made us a divided people, and converted the various festive boards into scenes of rancorous abuse of our absent fellow citizens.

Let us regard the matter in a philosophical point of view, that we may discover the evil of this cold state of our feelings, and of that lame, listless, practical exhibition of the same, we behold on many public occasions.—For example, consider the potent influence upon national courage, patriotism, and loyalty of poetry, when, combined with music, she appears in the form of national odes and airs. "God save the King" has often animated our British brethren to the highest pitch of loyalty, and, with "Brittania rules the waves," will lead them like lions to the battery's mouth. "Rautz de Vachez" has ever made the hardy Swiss invincible within his mountain recesses.—What magic power have their poets ever exercised over "l'amour de patrie" of the gallant French, and how do their bosoms now swell at the Marseillois Hymn; and where is the true American, whose blood does not course with invigorated impulse through his veins, when "Hail Columbia" breathes its slow and glorious notes, or "Yankee Doodle," in its quick and lively air, tells of deeds of noble daring in "times which tried men's souls," and excites within him the ardent wish to emulate them in the day of his country's need?

So, in days lang syne, when our British forefathers maintained all their noble simplicity of manners, and their princely hospitality, and had not felt the demoralizing, enervating, and selfish influence of the luxury and refinement of the present day, when, upon the anniversary of the hoary Patriarch's birth, all his descendants congregated around his venerable prison, and while the elder branches united around the profusely spread board, in the feast of festivity, the younger, overflowing with spirits and youthful hilarity, hailed the event with innocent games and sports. On these occasions, the deeds of patriotism and of loyalty of the sire and his progenitors were recounted in prose or verse; and thus were these magnanimous feelings revived in the old, and planted in the young blood. Whilst these family festivals held their place, woe to the enemy who should dare to invade their King or their natal soil, for they truly fought as the bearded lion, "*pro aris et profocis*."

Are not national festivals in like manner admirably fitted to cherish the love of country in the breasts of our citizens, and to transmit it to the young and rising hopes of the nation? History and philosophy declare the affirmative—what an irresistable argument do we find in the instructions of the great Jewish legislator to his countrymen!—"And these words which I command thee this day "shall be in thy heart: And thou shalt bind them "for a sign upon thy hand, and they shall be as "frontlets between thine eyes. And thou shalt "write them upon the posts of thy house, and on "thy gates." "And when thy son asketh thee in "time to come, saying, what mean the testimonies, "and the statutes, and the judgments, which the "Lord our God hath commanded you?" "Then "thou shalt say unto thy son, we were Pharaoh's "bondmen in Egypt; and the Lord brought us out "of Egypt with a mighty hand: And the Lord showed signs and wonders, great and sore, upon Egypt, "upon Pharaoh, and upon his household, before our "eyes: And he brought us out from them, that he "might bring us in, to give us the land which he "sware unto our fathers."

And so may we emphatically address our children when they shall demand the reason of the national festivals; for as surely was the mighty and outstretched arm of Omnipotence extended as an impenetrable ægis over our fathers, in the dark and portentous hour of the revolution, and as evidently did He raise up a Washington to lead them on to victory!! But let us beware how we undervalue those blessings which were purchased so dearly by our fathers under the leadings of the Governor of the Universe, lest they be withdrawn from us, as the peculiar privileges of the Jewish nation were rent from them.

These remarks are not made in the spirit of unkindness, but frankly addressed to every citizen of Pittsburgh who values the name of American far above those local titles which are so much in vogue now-a-days, and which tend to make us, in selfish regard to local interests, forget the great ark of our safety, which upon its stars and stripes bears visibly to every true patriot, the impress—"united we stand, divided we fall."

SHADE OF PATRICK HENRY.

Extract of a letter from Alfred Kelly, Esq. Agent of the Ohio Canal, to W. H. Merrit, Esq. Agent of the Welland Canal, dated

CLEAVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20th, 1830.

Wheat and flour form at present the principal articles of exportation from the interior of our state. About 100,000 bushels of Wheat, and 23,000 bbls. of flour have already arrived here. A large amount is now lying in the warehouses at different places on the Canal, waiting for boats to transport it. Whiskey, pork, oil, ashes, butter, cheese, and coal, also form considerable articles of exportation from the interior. Pork will probably form a very large item, when it shall be packed in the interior, as will undoubtedly be the case, to a great extent, soon.

Most of the wheat and flour exported from the central parts of the state will probably continue to seek a market by way of the Lake on account of the fluctuating and often depressed state of the market at New Orleans. I think flour will frequently be brought this way from the Ohio river. It is now brought from Zanesville, from which place it has been heretofore sent down the Muskingum and Ohio.

The risk and the time required in transporting goods from the eastern states to Cincinnati, and other places on the Ohio or in its vicinity, by the way of New Orleans and the Mississippi, are such as to induce merchants to transport their dry goods over land from Philadelphia and Baltimore to the Ohio river. The facilities for transportation offered by our canal when completed, will be such as to induce the transportation, by the way of the Lake and the Ohio Canal from New York to the country bordering on the Ohio above the falls, of dry goods and teas. Heavy groceries of comparatively small value, may be transported by way of the Mississippi. These are my views, in short, of the course which the trade of the interior of this State, and the country adjacent to the Upper Ohio, will take, formed as well from experience as from reasoning on known facts. It is probable that the whole amount of wheat transported from the interior to the lake on our Canal this year, will reach nearly 200,000 bushels; flour between 25 and 30,000 barrels; salt transported in an opposite direction, 25,000 bbls.; merchandise 1500 tons.—These estimates are in some measure conjectural. As the resources of the country shall be developed, and a confidence shall be acquired in the benefits of canal navigation, the business will increase in a rapid ratio. I think the business of the next year will probably be double that of this. The Canal will be navigable to Columbus and Circleville on the Scioto, probably in June next, and to the Ohio about a year afterwards.

Railroad to Washington.—The citizens of Baltimore, we believe, are much disposed to comply with the suggestion made some time since in a Washington paper, "to construct a lateral Railroad from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the City of Washington." The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have full power, under their charter, to construct such a Road as far as the line of the District of Columbia; and there is no doubt that Congress would pass a law to extend their powers and privileges to any part of the District. The cost of such a Railroad could not exceed 750,000 dollars—its benefit would be great to both cities, and indeed to the United States, and its profit to the Stockholders ample. This is a subject worthy of attention, and we hope will not be neglected.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Manufacturing Directory.—Jocelyn Darling & Co. propose to publish in the city of New York, by subscription, an American Advertising Directory, which will contain three or four hundred pages, and will be an advertising Directory of the business and residence of all the manufacturers and Merchants engaged in selling American goods, throughout the Union, containing their names alphabetically arranged, with all the valuable information requisite on the subject.

The New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad Company, it will be seen, have closed their subscription books, the amount of stock subscribed being sufficient to make the Road.

Coffee.—Professor Pfaff has succeeded in extracting from the raw coffee bean a very strong and pure bitter; and he calls upon his fellow laborers to examine closely the qualities of this bitter, which he believes will be found to possess most, if not all, the virtues of bark, without being subject, like the later drug, to the vicissitudes of seasons and frequent adulteration. An aromatic acid, in which resides the fragrancy of the decoction, was also discovered. The residuum was chiefly magnesia and lime.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to be informed that the PECANE NUT HICKORY, (*Juglans Olivæformis*) has been successfully cultivated in Philadelphia, and is now bearing perfect fruit. This exceedingly beautiful tree was raised from a nut, planted by a gentleman of our city, about fifteen years since. Michaux, in the first volume of his North American Sylva, gives, at large, a description and history of this interesting object.—*Poulson.*

Theron Cheeny, a youth prematurely ripe in depravity, was capitally convicted at Dedham, Mass. a few days since, at the early age of 15. He was born during the memorable September gale of 1815.

Letters from Odessa mention that a caravan of Tartar merchants, consisting of about 2,900 camels, laden with merchandise of the value of two millions of rubles, had arrived at Orenburg.

A letter from Paris, to the editor of the London Times, says, "I am credibly informed that among the bookselling trade alone, there have been within the last month 180 failures."

Benevolence.—We learn, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that a gentleman of whom Mr. Randolph rented a furnished house in Saint Petersburgh, (which he kept about a week,) has remitted the amount received in payment, 100 rubles, equal to $140, as a donation to the Boston Seamen's Friend Society.

The Reading Journal says—"November 12:—We this day discovered a *cripeckerry* on a tree in our yard, known by the name of May-duke. The curious are invited to call and see."

It is proposed to construct a lateral rail road from the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road to the City of Washington. The cost is estimated at about 750,000 dollars.—*Nat. Gaz.*

On the 12th instant, a great public meeting was held in New York, at Tammany Hall, with a view to the celebration of the recent events in France. The venerable Ex-President Monroe was in the chair: Messrs. Albert Gallatin, Walter Browne, and Thomas Hurtell, Esqrs. were appoined Vice Presidents. The 25th instant was fixed upon for the celebration,—the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British in 1783. Mr. Monroe made some pertinent and impressive remarks, forming a tribute to the character and conduct of La Fayette, and the principles and course of the recent French revolution.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The French sawyers in Paris put one end of their saw upon the ground, and the other against their breast. They then take up a stick of wood in their hands, and move it across the saw until it is divided. In vain has an American repeatedly attempted to teach them the use of a wooden horse in sawing: they have only laughed at him; and because none of their sticks are large, preferred to follow the custom of their fathers.—*New England Farmer.*

It is stated in the Paris *Annales de Chimie*, that a few pinches of flour of sulphur thrown at short intervals upon the coals or wood burning in the fire place, will speedily extinguish the most raging fire in a chimney. A wet cloth should be hung before the fire place. A pound of sulphur has effectually put out, in a few minutes, a fire in a tall chimney, when the flame rose 3 or 4 yards above the top.

A quibbling writer of the last century observes, with great quaintness, that when the *cannons* of princes first began war, the authority of the *canons* of the church was destroyed. 'It was,' says he first *mitrum* that governed the world, and then *nitrum*: first *Saint Peter*, and then *Salt Petre*.

We are indebted to friend for an autograph letter of General Washington, taken from the files of the late Clement Biddle, Esq. of this city, which bears date, Mount Vernon, January 31st, 1785, and is addressed to a Mr. Æneas Lament, who had dedicated to the General a volume of poetry. From this letter we extract the following denial:

"It behoves me to correct a mistake in your printed address "to the patrons of the fine arts." I am no Marshall of France; nor do I hold any commission, or fill any office, under that government or any other whatever.—*Philadelphia Nat. Gazette.*

Two sisters, daughters of a respectable mechanic, one of whom was married, have given bonds in $100 each, to take their trial at the Municipal Court, for pilfering some ribbons from a milliner's shop.—*Boston Patriot.*

A gentleman, says a late London paper, walking past Westminster bridge, inquired how the bridge answered. The reply was ready and witty—"If you stop at the gate you'll be *toll'd*.

Census Anecdote.—A marshal in one of our neighboring counties, on making a call at the house of one Cornwell, who, to use the Eastern phrase, was at the time "pretty well corned," inquired which was the head of the family. "She is," replied the man, pointing to his better part. You are a boarder, I suppose, said the census-man.—"Yes, I boards here, except drinking and lodging." "And where do you drink and lodge?" "I drink at the grocery, and lodge in the barn."—*Jordon Courier.*

A Maiden's Consolation.—A village pastor was examining his parishioners in their catechism.—The first question in the Heidelberg catechism is this: "What is the only consolation in life and death?" A young girl to whom the pastor put the question laughed and would not answer. The priest insisted: "Well then," said she, at length, "if I must tell you, it is the young shoemaker who lives in the Rue Aqueaux.—*Family Album.*

A notorious toper used to mourn about not having a regular pair of eyes; one being black and the other light hazel:—"It is very lucky for you," replied a friend; "for if your eyes had been *matches* your nose would have set them on fire long ago."

From late Foreign Journals received at New York.

ENGLAND.

The London Standard, of the 15th, (evening) says:—"Ministers have been in active communication the whole morning. Sir R. Peel, Lord Melville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Ellenborough, had long interviews with the Duke of Wellington.

Further despatches have been received at the Foreign Office this morning from Paris and the Hague. After their arrival Prince Talleyrand had a long conference with the Foreign Secretary.—His Excellency was afterwards closeted for a considerable time with the Premier.

A London paper estimates that the ministry has been strengthened instead of weakened by the result of the late elections. It is said that so far from having lost fifty members from the ministerial party, it has received an accession of more than thirty for the new parliament. A naval expedition, under Captain Fitzclarence, was in preparation, the object of which is to examine the Eastern Archipelago. The ex-king of France, was about to remove to Holyrood House, near Edinburgh.

The London Courier contradicts the story of the Prussian troops having entered Belgium, on the authority of a gentleman from Eberteld.

The rumor of an intended Congress of Sovereigns in Italy, is repeated without any new evidence in favor of its authenticity.

The Belfast papers describe the cotton weavers of that town as in a state of great distress. According to the Belfast News letter, "there are at this moment upwards of seven hundred heads of families, whose earnings do not on an average exceed four shillings per week, and nearly three thousand persons dependent on them for sustenance."

FRANCE.

The Paris dates are to the 13th Oct. The Monteur of the 11th says, "The French Government has given the strictest orders that no Frenchman and no arms shall pass the frontiers for the purpose of assisting the Belgians."

The Moniteur of the 13th announces the recognition of the new order of things in France by the King of Sweden, by the Pope, and, as, we interpret it, by Baden; though it merely states that Col. de la Sollaye delivered a letter from the Grand Duke to the King of the French.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—A letter from Chalons-sur-Saone of the 8th inst., says that from Melun, to Chalons, the whole road was covered with National Guards stationed in detachments at intervals of one league, to escort the diligences which come from Toulon to bring a part of the treasures from Algiers.

The Calypso and Thesee frigates, and the Bonite corvette, arrived on the 5th inst. at Toulon from Oarlac, where they had landed 785 Algerine Turks.

New Employment for the Fine Arts in Paris.—M. Gros, the celebrated French artist, has received orders to paint a picture, on a large scale, representing the events of the 28th of July at Paris, which is destined for the interior of the Pantheon. What a contrast this might form with M. Gros' last picture, which was placed in that celebrated church! the subject of which was the coronation of Charles the Tenth. This latter was a magnificent production; and the ex-King was so much pleased with the manner in which it was executed, that he conferred the title of Baron upon M. le Gros, the first day on which he went to see it. It attracted much notice in Paris at the time, and the church was crowded daily with admiring spectators!!!

Amputation of the Leg, &c.—At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Velpeau, a surgeon, read a paper on the amputation of the leg in the articulation of the knee: in which he contends that it is more simple and rapid, and less painful and dangerous, than by the thigh. M. Velpeau states that he has performed several operations in this way with perfect success.—At the same sitting, a letter on electricity was read from M. Charles Matewsky; in which he states, from various experiments, that the development of electricity may take place without chemical action; and that this phenomenon may be manifested by the simple contact of metals of a different nature.

The following remark from Sir Walter Scott's preface to the new edition of Ivanhoe, has, if possible, even more beauty than truth.

"The character of the fair Jewess (Rebecca) found so much favor in the eyes of some fair readers, that the writer was censured because, when arranging the fates of the characters of the drama, he had not assigned the hand of Wilfred to Rebecca, rather than the less interesting Rowena.—But, not to mention that the prejudices of the age rendered such a union almost impossible, the author may, in passing, observe, that he thinks a character of a highly virtuous and lofty stamp is degraded rather than exalted by an attempt to reward virtue with temporal prosperity. Such is not the recompense which Providence has deemed worthy of suffering merit; and it is a dangerous and fatal doctrine to teach young persons, the most common readers of romance, that rectitude of conduct and of principle are either naturally allied with, or adequately rewarded by, the gratification of our passions, or attainment of our wishes. In a word, if a virtuous and self-denied character is dismissed with temporal wealth, greatness, rank, or the indulgence of such a rashly formed or ill-assorted passion as that of Rebecca for Invanhoe, the reader will be apt to say, verily Virtue has had its reward. But a glance on the great picture of life will show, that the duties of self-denial, and the sacrifice of passion to principle, are seldom thus remunerated; and that the internal consciousness of their high-minded discharge of duty, produces on their own reflections a more adequate recompense, in the form of that peace which the world cannot give or take away."

Died,

On the night of the 21st inst. of the scarlet fever, at the residence of his grandfather, O. Ormsby Esq., HENRY, eldest son of Robert G. Ormsby, merchant at Louisville, aged 8 years.—Thus, too, at one irrevocable and fatal moment, have perished the early and fondly cherished expectations of affectionate parents and relatives; and all now lie buried in the vast earth's "unconscious womb," which regenerates for a glorious immortality.—*communicated.*

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1831—*Ackermann's Forget Me Not*, with 15 engravings; *The Winter's Wreath*, 13 engravings, and *Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not*, 11 engravings—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
November 23, 1830—3t.

SPLENDID ENGLISH SOUVENIRS!

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have just received the following English Souvenirs:—

The Winter's Wreath, embellished with 13 superb engravings.

Ackermann's Forget Me Not, with 15 elegant engravings.

Juvenile Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

Also for sale as above, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, The Pearl, and the Memento.
November 23—tf.

NEW NOVEL.—*De L'Orme*, by the author of Darnley and Richelieu, in 2 vols. 12mo. just received and for sale by
HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
November 23.—2t.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penn'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

VAT POTS.—Just received by the subscribers, one small and two large PAPER-MILL VAT POTS, (copper.) They have been used for one year. The Pots are made on the most approved plan, and will be sold very low.
G. FABER & SONS, 116 Wood street.
November 23—wtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing
Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.
☞ The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.
November 23, 1830—tf.

GLUE MANUFACTORY

THE SUBSCRIBER, Agent for the manufacturer, will always have on hand a large quantity of GLUE, of a very superior quality, manufactured on Herr's Island, near Pittsburgh. It is fully equal to Swiss Glue, and will be sold lower than it can be procured from the eastward. Merchants, Druggists, &c. will be supplied with any quantity, on advantageous terms.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Corner of Sixth and Wood Streets.
Pittsburgh, November 23—tf.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13395 prizes			$273,760
20825 blanks——34220 Tickets.			

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.
Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,
☞ Where was sold in the 13th class, the splendid Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS! And where have been sold, and paid, prizes amounting to upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!
☞ Orders received in this Class until December 6.

☞ Class No. 23 will be drawn on the 18th of December. Tickets $5. Capital Prize $20,000.
November 23, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
20		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13395 prizes			$273,760
20825 blanks——34220 tickets.			

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.
A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,
DAVID GREER,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.
Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
November 23, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, situated in Allegheny and Washington counties, containing about four hundred acres. This tract is already divided into three farms, two in Allegheny and one in Washington county. On these farms are erected two good Dwelling Houses, three Barns, and several Cabins; also a Still House on one of the farms in Allegheny, and three good Orchards.

This land is situated on the turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Washington, just half way from each place. It is considered an excellent stand for a public house. The whole or a part will be sold, to suit purchasers.
A more full description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine the premises. THOMAS HANSON.
November 12, 1830—3*

A TEACHER WANTED.—A single man, who could furnish satisfactory letters as to character and qualifications, would meet with a good situation, as Teacher in an English School, at Elizabeth-Town, Pa. Nov. 19—3t

WINDOW SASH, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large assortment of ready made Window Sash, from the Beaver factory, to be sold at the factory prices. Also, a supply of all sizes of Window Glass, Juniata Nails, and Building Materials; a variety of Rug, Venetian, and Stair Country Carpeting; and a fresh and seasonable supply of Warm, Winter and Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, and Groceries. An excellent supply Cheap and Warm Winter Bedding.

ISAAC HARRIS.

☞All kinds of Country Produce bought and sold at the above store, and received in exchange for Goods. Nov. 19—3t.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife SOPHIA left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation whatever, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

his
SAMPSON ✕ WILSON.
mark.

November 19--3*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, (on the Franklin road, 6 miles from Pittsburgh,) on the 4th inst. A RED AND WHITE COW, with a star in her forehead; without other marks; giving milk; supposed to be seven years old; entered on the clerk's books of Ross township. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MORROW.

Ross township, Nov. 19--3*

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the borrowing of a further sum of Eight Hundred Dollars, and the appropriation of the same to the improvement of Federal street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny*, That the Burgess be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding eight hundred dollars, and to issue therefor a certificate, or certificates, under the seal of the corporation, bearing an interest of not more than six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Treasurer. And the certificate or certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners or their legal attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, by endorsement thereon at the office and in the presence of the borough Treasurer for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty; and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the borough Treasurer, and applied by him to the improvement of Federal street, in such manner as shall be directed by the Council; and the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the borough, are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum or sums hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the sum.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 12th day of November, A. D 1830.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Prest. of the Coun.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Clerk.

Approved—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the corporation to be affixed, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1830.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

Nov. 19—3t

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, *alias Vend. Exp.* No. 50, of November, 1830.

Z. Packard, et al. vs. *Joseph Sawtell.* And now, to wit, Nov. 12, 1830, on motion of Mr. Pentland, the Court appoint Ross Wilkins, Esq. an auditor, to appropriate the moneys arising from the sale of Joseph Sawtell's property, according to priority of judgments.

A true extract from the record.

WM. M'CANDLESS,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice, that the Auditor appointed in the above case will hear all claims, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at his office, in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, Pittsburgh. Nov. 19—3t

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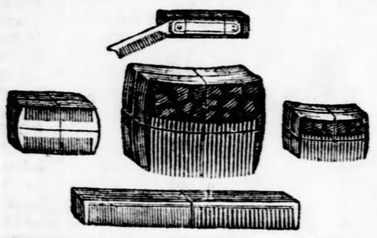
MILLER'S LETTERS
ON
CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

HOGAN & Co. *Booksellers*, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "Letters concerning the Constitution and Order of the *Christian Ministry*, addressed to the members of the Presbyterian Churches in the city of New York. To which is prefixed a *Letter* on the present aspect and bearing of the Episcopal Controversy. By *Samuel Miller, D. D.*, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.—2nd edition." Nov. 9—4t.

PITTSBURGH
COMB MANUFACTORY



PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in Wood street, opposite Bayard's Row, in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Haslett, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of

MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, AND HORN

COMBS,

Of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture.

He will also keep on hand a good assortment of

JEWELRY,

consisting of *Breast-Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Necklaces, Ever-Pointed Pencils*, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for *Horns*. Nov. 16—6mo.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market

May 4, 1830.—tf

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15---tf *Allegheny-Town.*

IMPORTANT.

Superior Fashionable Tailoring, for Journeymen's prices only.

N. B. STARR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, at No. 9 Fifth street, a few doors from Market, where he intends to do all manner of work in his line, at Journeymen's prices, for cash only. Having acquired a complete knowledge of the business, by working in most of the principal establishments to the east, and being withal a new beginner, he is determined to do nothing but the most superior work. Those who are in the habit of getting their clothing on credit, would do well to inquire if they are not charged a profit on their work, that is to cover the losses occasioned by those who defraud the tailor, and pay nothing.—The losses occasioned in this way sometimes amount to hundreds of dollars in the course of the year, and those who pay for their clothing, pay for those losses. N. B. S. hopes, by demanding cash of all, to remedy this evil. Nov. 9—1y.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,
DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

☞ The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.

October 29.—1mo.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.

March 5.---tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.

Striped Bindings.

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829---tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.

March 16—tf.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantages of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County "CABINETS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia City and Chester County, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society will be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those meritorious County Emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travelers and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe, in point of mineral wealth; but, strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures there are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time, the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favored than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad daylight*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion.—Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it, be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1830.

HATTER'S TIP PAPER—For sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. Nov. 9—4t.

Piano Forte Music.

HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of MUSIC for the Piano Forte. Teachers supplied upon the usual terms. Among other new and fashionable pieces are the following:—The Swiss Hunter's Welcome Home, Harriet the Match Girl, Go Forget Me, Love's Ritornella, I knew a Sicilian Maid, Farewell to my Harp, &c. &c. Nov. 9—4t.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

February 12, 1830.--tf

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25--tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

October 12, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830---2mo.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabanas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.

April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831; being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor. Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*

September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice. Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.

April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830---tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.

October 8.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. DAVIS, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,

SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.

Pittsburgh, July 16—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining those methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.